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Oyen Theatre

FRIDAY-SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17 and 18

AILEEN PRINGLE and CONWAY TEARLE in

"THE MYSTIC"

Did you ever attend a seance? Were you ever present at a spiritualistic meeting? Were you convinced that it would be possible to speak with the dead? See "The Mystic," a photoplay which reveals the innermost secrets and workings of these clever mediums who have deceived some of the most astute scientific experts in the world.

Don't miss this amazing picture.

DANCE AFTER SATURDAY SHOW—GOOD MUSIC

MONDAY-TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20 and 21

"HELL BENT FER HEAVEN"

Starring MONTE BLUE, JUNE MARLOWE
GAYNE WHITMAN and JOHN HARRAN

This is a wow!

Liberals Have Largest Party

The Returns by Provinces. Three seats still in doubt.

	Liberals	Conservative	Lib-Pac.	U.F.A.	Progressive	Labour	Independent	Doubtful	Seats
Prince Edward Island	3	1							4
New Scotia	2	12							14
New Brunswick	4	7							11
Quebec	60	4					1		65
Ontario	25	53	12		12				82
Manitoba	4	7			4	2			17
Saskatchewan	16	12			2		1	21	
Alberta	3	1	11		1			16	
British Columbia	1	11					1	14	
Yukon								1	
Totals	118	90	11	11	8	3	2	245	

(Supplied by courtesy of A. Johnston (Oyen Billiard Hall) Radio service)

High School Report

The standing obtained by the pupils of Oyen High School writing Departmental Examinations last June are as follows.

	Papers No.	Written Passed
Girtrude Charbonneau	7	7
Josephine Love	7	7
Josephine O'neil	1	1
Carlyle England	6	6
Lucille Hess	6	6
Louise Charbonneau	8	8
Edith Belsam	8	8
Cleopha Desmond	8	8
Ellen Carr	8	8
Bella Lee	8	8
Gilbert McDonald	8	8
Roy Sharp	8	8
Howard Wade	9	9
Alexander Wright	9	9
Irish England	9	9
Josephine Brenden	9	9
Nona Anderson	10	10
Joanley Henry	9	9
Dorothy Love	9	9
Elizabeth Macfarland	9	9
Karla Westerlund	10	10
Calverline Wright	10	10
Raymond Carran	9	9
Heiden Weinger	9	9
Total	180	141
Percentage of Passes	78%	

Classification by Subject and Year

The papers were classified as follows.

	First Year Units	No. Written	No. Passed
Subject			
Literature	2	2	2
Composition	2	2	2
History	3	3	3
Algebra	4	4	4
Geometry	4	4	4
General Science	2	2	2
Total	25	25	25
Second Year Units			
Art	13	13	13
Literature	10	10	10
Composition	10	10	10
History	10	10	10
Algebra	14	14	14
Geometry	9	9	9
Physics	11	11	11
Agriculture	12	12	12
Total	89	89	89
Third Year Units			
Literature	10	10	10
Composition	9	9	9
History	10	10	10
Arithmetic	9	9	9
Geography	9	9	9
Agriculture	7	7	7
Chemistry	7	7	7
Art	5	5	5
Total	68	68	68
Grand Total	180	141	

A great deal of misunderstanding seems to exist regarding the system now in force.

Under the old system, three grades had to be passed in order to give a student against school entrance of Junior Matriculation. The standard was 40% on individual papers, and 50% average.

This system is no longer in use in Alberta. We now have the unit system. A student does not properly speaking, pass through three grades, but must complete a certain number of units of work in whatever time may be necessary. The minimum is three years, but experience is showing that only the very brightest can complete the work in that time.

The standard is 50% in every unit. 21 units give admission to Normal School. These must include 1 year in Art and in Geography. 21 units also give Junior Matriculation, but Art and Geography are first accepted by the University Senate as Matriculation subjects.

Students who wish to prepare for both Normal School and University

Wire Worms

(Experimental Farm Notes)

In view of the increasing damage to the wheat crops by wire worms, investigations are under way by entomologists to find methods of control for this pest, which has not until recently caused much damage on the prairies of western Canada.

The destructive yellow or orange colored worm is simply the larval or worm stage of a black "click beetle" technically known as "Indian arizensis," which is the adult stage of the northern grain wire worm. It may be easily distinguished from other wire worms by its flattened appearance and by the curved claws at the end of the body. Most other wire worms have a round body which terminates in a sharp point. The destructive type is never found in new or broken land but is often abundant in land that has been cultivated for 12 or more years. It requires three or four years for full maturity and the worms already doing damage cannot be destroyed by cultural methods. However, future infestations may be greatly reduced by avoiding deep cultivation previous to late July. Summer-fallow fields known to be infested should be cultivated frequently during the early summer, which will expose many worms at all stages of development to destruction by birds.

The moisture is thus retained and the weeds controlled and the ploughing six inches deep late in July which is recommended will be easily done. 1. Late ploughing of fallow which has not been previously cultivated has resulted in rather low yields at the Scott experimental station, but when the stubble has been cultivated during the early summer sufficiently to control weeds the yields have been very satisfactory following late ploughing.

6. A field known to be infested should be seeded late and more heavily than is otherwise desirable. Very little damage is done by wire worms after the plants have stood out. Shallow seeding will result in earlier stooling provided the seed reached moisture.

6. Cross packing the drill rows with a heavy ridge packer while the soil is moist makes it difficult for the worms to make along the drill rows.

There is little danger of one field becoming infested from an adjoining field as the beetles don't fly or travel any distance.

must therefore complete 23 units of work.

A year's work is seven units. Students planning to complete 23 units are advised by the Department to spend 4 years in finishing the course. Many who attempt only 21 units will require longer than three years.

Reference to the table of units written upon last June will show that students may be handling the units of different years at the same time that is due to the fact that as soon as 50% is made in any unit, the student concerned goes on with a unit of the succeeding year, but he cannot proceed with advanced work of the preceding year in that subject has been mastered up to the 50% standard.

At present we are giving courses leading to both Normal Entrance and Junior Matriculation.

Students working with the aim of completing these courses may accomplish it in three years, but four years will likely be required, as 7 units is an ordinary year's work.

W. L. Irvine, Principal

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HENRY FORD

Gives Rumors Knuck-out Blow

Another job has been given the rumor and propaganda experts.

Henry Ford, while visiting the President Coolidge at Ardmore camp, declared, according to newspaper men, that the Ford Motor Company would not put a six-cylinder car on the market. He denied this report emphatically. "We have no present plans to change our model or introduce a new type," he said, as reported by the press.

The above is an extract from the Ford News of recent date.

BUY YOUR NEW CAR NOW—PRICES CAN NEVER BE LOWER

CHARLES P. SNYDER

THE FORD DEALER - - OYEN, ALTA.

ALL MODELS IN STOCK

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Fall Goods

A new shipment in, including:

**Leather, and leather lined Jackets
Hose, Mitts, Gloves etc.**

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Large range of heavy and medium weight
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Pears—Peaches—Crab Apples—Prunes etc.
also
Green and Ripe Tomatoes and Pickling Spices.

J. J. Purcell
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RED DICTATION IS RESENTED BY BRITISH LABOR

Bournemouth, Eng.—Two sessions at incidents occurred at the meeting of the Trades Union Congress, which is sitting here this week. Strong resentment was displayed by the British trade union body at the attempt of M. Tomsy, a Moscow labor delegate whom the British Government refused to permit in England, to impose the Soviet standard of criticism on the conduct of the late general strike. The second was the hostile reception by the miners' delegates of the rail way representative, J. Brumley, although he put forward to plead their cause.

The Tomsy incident arose out of the elevation among the delegates of an abusive telegram, signed ostensibly in behalf of the British central council of trade unions by Tomsy, attacking the British Government, which it accused of admitting representatives from Amsterdam to the United States Federation of Labor while denying admission to representatives of the Soviet workers, who were "giving their last penny to their class brothers in this great fight."

The general council of the Trade Union Congress, attacked to the effect it would not reply to this ill-instructed and presumptuous criticism. J. H. Thomas and other English trade union leaders were also attacked in the Soviet telegram. The general council declared emphatically that it would not "countenance an intolerable interference in British trade union affairs, nor would it permit the position of a federal union to be degraded into a trade against representatives of the British movement."

Studying Industrial Conditions in Canada

Sir William Mackenzie Heads Mission Sent by British Government

London.—Sir William Mackenzie has left London for Canada as head of an industrial mission sent by the British Government to study industrial conditions in Canada and the United States. He will first go to Ottawa to consult with the Canadian department of labor and then will visit the principal industrial towns throughout the Dominion, right to the Pacific Coast.

After his Canadian tour, he will visit the United States and return to England via Canada. He is being sent by the British ministry of labor to investigate particularly the character of the relations between employers and employees in various industries in Canada and the United States. A number of other British labor officials will accompany him on his tour.

Trade Council Will Include All Canada

Convention Next Year Is To Be Held in Victoria, B.C.

Seattle.—Institution of all Canada to the Pacific Foreign Trade Council was announced after a conference here between Canadian officials and commercial leaders and representatives of the council. The next convention of the council is to be held in Victoria, B.C., on September 15, 16 and 17, 1927.

Heretofore the coast trade group, which constitutes the western division of the National Foreign Trade Council, has included only six states in this country under the new scheme British Columbia and all the other Canadian provinces. It is hoped will unite their strength with the coast in meeting problems of mutual shipping and commercial interests.

On Coast To Coast Flight

Boston, Mass.—Two college girls from the Boston airport, who were passengers in an aeroplane on a scheduled trans-continental flight. If successful, they will be the first of their sex to fly from coast to coast. The girls, Margaret C. Sheehan, of Manchester, N.H., and Helen A. Park, of Brooklyn, N.Y., were winners in an essay contest.

Mine Sweeper Missing

San Diego, Calif.—The U.S. Government has appealed to the commander of the eleven naval district vessels to aid in a search for the New Zealand mine sweeper, Westport. The ship was due here 11 days ago.

Canadians Serve On League Committees

Representatives Have Been Appointed On Six At Geneva

Geneva.—Canada secured representation on all six committees of the League of Nations assembly.

Sir George B. Foster serves on the legal and constitutional committee. Sir George is also a member of the sixth committee, along with Dr. W. A. Riddell, on the subject of the five of Canada at Geneva. The sixth committee deals with political questions.

Hon. Philippe Roy, Canadian commissioner-general in Paris, takes his seat on the second committee, handling technical and organization questions.

The third committee considers the question of the reduction of armaments, and Hon. Mr. Roy and Sir Herbert Ames, financial director of the League of Nations, represent the Dominion there on the committee.

Sir Herbert Ames was elected also as a member of the fourth committee to deal with finance.

Dr. Riddell is on the fifth committee, which handles social and general questions.

Would Take Drastic Action If Necessary

British Government Is Ready To Assist Mine Workers

London.—The declaration of the mine owners to refer to the various districts the question whether the executive should develop an individual policy, if necessary, take drastic action against the owners if they persisted in their demand for a strike.

The official report of the proceedings of the conference, as issued by the government, was carefully edited to show public confidence, but it is understood that Churchill during the meeting expressed himself with force and emphasis and told the owners that it was impossible for the government to allow more stubbornness on their part to prevent a settlement. If the miners were willing to make real concessions as it seems they are prepared to do.

Report Is Encouraging

Selected Immigrants Making Good As Overseas Representatives

Whitney.—Under the selective plan of immigration, the families being brought to Canada from Great Britain are proving themselves willing farmers, and are making good, according to Rev. J. W. Whillips, overseas representative of the British settlement service.

In connection with the activities of the service in Great Britain, Mr. Whillips states that lack of labor and lack of money were the two great obstacles which had to be overcome by those seeking to attract immigrants to Canada. He considered that the former problem would be met gradually as those who have immigrated made good, but that the second difficulty is one of economics which will only be adjusted by some form of bursary or a general betterment of conditions that is not apparent at the present moment.

Working On Bay Line

First Train Into Kettle Rapids Expected About Sept. 26

Regina.—The Indian's Bay Railway, according to information received here by the On-to-the-Bay Association, is being pushed on. Mayor Hurl, of Le Pas, writes in a letter to the association that bridges are complete at Livingston and Alhambra, and the first train into Kettle Rapids, which is the present end of the line, 92 miles from the bay, is expected around September 26.

Encourage British Emigration

London.—In a letter to the Morning Post, Lady Aberdeen suggests a number of ways to encourage British emigration to Canada, namely that brothers and sisters of all classes should go out to get their claim their land grant, take service with neighboring farmers and learn farming and the customs of the country while waiting over the preparation of their land.

Trying To Cap Volcano

Managua, Nicaragua.—German engineers are engaged in the unique task of trying to put a cap on the volcano, Masaya, which is near the town of that name. They seek to close the crater so that its poisonous gases will not escape and damage the crops.

Trouble In Spain

Belief Is Expressed That Revolt Is Only Sidetracked

London.—Uncontrolled dispatches from Spanish correspondents of some of the London morning papers represent the trouble in Spain rather as having been sidetracked than definitely overcome by authorities.

A dispatch to the Daily Express from London reports that the army in Spain has been split into two, that there have been mutinies throughout the country and that the navy is exhibiting uneasiness. Hundreds of apprehensive Spaniards are said to be fleeing from Spain to invest their capital there.

Wrecked German Express

Two Unemployed Men Caused Death Of Twenty-two Passengers

Berlin.—Two unemployed men, Otto Rischewitz and Willy Mohr, arrested on suspicion of having caused the disaster to the Berlin-Cologne express near Lohr, August 19, in which 22 passengers were killed, are said to have confessed.

The police said that the men said they tore up the track with the intention of derailing the train, but when they wrecked they were so horrified by the accident that they fled, abandoning the chance to plunder the coaches.

WOULD DEVELOP A DISTINCTIVE CANADIAN SPIRIT

Ottawa.—Canadian club members should do their part to develop a distinctive Canadianism, urged C. D. Cowan, of Ottawa, president of the Association of Canadian Clubs, in welcoming the delegates to the opening session here of the 15th annual meeting of the association.

Mr. Cowan, in his presidential address, said that the tradition and sentiment keep Canada a part of the British Empire, but that with no reason, he pleaded, why Canadians should develop an individuality. It was not necessary, urged Mr. Cowan, that Canadian institutions should be simple imitations of other British or American. In a number of ways Canadians have already shown capacity to develop their own institutions.

Interchange of speakers and visits of club members will be continued, said Mr. Cowan, as the policy is considered effective in discouraging racial and sectional prejudices.

Too much is being heard, Mr. Cowan went on, quoting the remark of a recent writer, of east and west, of Ontario and Quebec, and not enough is being heard of Canada.

It was announced that preparations are being made for an adequate celebration next year of the sixtieth anniversary of Confederation throughout the Dominion. There will be a celebration in the capital, said Mr. Cowan, and also throughout the provinces, and the Canadian Clubs will be urged to take definite steps in that connection.



She Dances to the Waterfall

The wonderful setting of the little waterfall known as the Glacis Falls, Paradise Valley, near Lake Louise, apparently inspired this nature-dance with the spirit of life, and with the song of the water and the soft whirling of the bird-like abounding in the woods around. She was photographed while dancing to the rhythm of her movement.

BRITISH MARINES ARE KILLED BY CHINESE TROOPS

Shanghai.—Three British naval officers and four seamen were killed and two officers and thirteen seamen wounded by Chinese troops of Wu Pei-fu's northern forces at Wanchow on the Yangtze River. The British gunboat Cockchafer returned to the river, doing considerable damage to Wanchow, a city of 150,000. How many Chinese were killed or wounded is not known.

The conflict was begun when a British naval party of forty men on a river boat attempted to release two British steamers, the Walsden and Walsden, seized by the Chinese in reprisal for the alleged drowning of fifty-five Chinese soldiers August 29, when the British steamer Walsden, carrying a cargo of arms, was captured by Chinese troops, upon three native boats.

The British killed were: Commander P. B. Bailey and Lieut. A. R. Kigley, of gunboat Cockchafer; Lieut. C. E. Ridge of the gunboat Cockchafer and Seaman Farmer, Haslam, Marriot and Parrow.

The Chinese troops were commanded by General Yang Sen, an adherent of Wu Pei-fu, war lord of the central provinces, who was at Hankow, the highest paid class of the hundreds of miles distant, defending himself against Cantonese forces. Yang's men had seized the British steamers and refused negotiations and threatened to fire upon the officers of the gunboat Cockchafer.

The British retired last night, September 6, the small river steamer Klaw, with forty men of various British gunboats aboard, succeeded in rescuing the officers of the steamer Walsden before the Chinese flanking the banks of the river began firing.

The British party, under fire, attempted to approach the steamer Walsden but twenty-two of the men of the British party were killed or wounded. They stood by, however, with their unprotected lives boat while the Wanchow's officers kept the British party from the water except Chief Engineer Johnson, who was wounded.

The British gunboat Cockchafer then bombarded the city of Wanchow, by shelling doing much damage with an undetermined number of Chinese casualties.

Continue Customs Probe

Inquiries In Maritime Provinces And By Be Returned In Vancouver

Montreal.—The royal commission investigating the administration of the customs department has now finished its inquiries in the Maritime Provinces and will go on to Vancouver at the beginning of next month to Vancouver. It was stated by R. L. Calder, C.E.C., counsel for the royal commission.

After Vancouver the commission would probably proceed to Windsor, Ont., and Toronto.

Oppose Wage Increase

Railway Companies Present Their Case in Wage Dispute

Montreal.—Maintaining that the present cost of living and the rates of pay now in existence as they affect conductors, trainmen and yardmen on the C.N. and C.P.R. do not justify an increase in wages, representatives of both railways presented their case to Mr. Justice Hugh T. Kelly, of Toronto, and two colleagues on the board of arbitration and conciliation now attempting to arrive at a settlement in the wage dispute between employees of the two railways and their employers.

The railways' point out that the existing rates were established by a board of conciliation in 1921 and that since that time the railways have suffered substantial reductions in passenger and freight rates and the cost of living has also decreased somewhat. The existing wage scale, they point out further, is the outgrowth of conditions developed during and subsequent to the war.

With regard to the present applicants who, the railways claim, are among the highest paid classes of railway employees in the Canadian service, the joint statement of the companies points out that the application is identical in all respects with those already submitted to and declined by the United States courts.

First Message Between Irish Governments

Ulster Expresses Sympathy With Free State Over Cinema Tragedy

Dublin.—The first message between the two Irish governments, Ireland and the Free State, was published in the free which swept a film moving picture was being shown, was the first in the local circulation of a common gauge. Twenty-five of them were charged beyond identification.

In Belfast, Ireland—For the first time in history a message of sympathy has passed between the two Irish governments.

Finance Minister Hugh Pollock, acting in the absence of Premier Craig, telegraphed President Cosgrave, of the Free State executive council, expressing Ulster's profound sympathy with those bereaved in the cinema tragedy at Drogheda.

GERMANY NOW IS A MEMBER OF THE LEAGUE

Geneva.—Germany, with impressive unanimity, elected a member of the League of Nations, and was thus admitted to enter the portals of Geneva's institution of peace.

When asked to accept the German as president Nitschke put it, a member of the League council, and will thus sit at the councils of France, Great Britain, Italy and Japan.

Germany has accepted the action of the league, for Sir Eric Drummond, secretary-general, received a telegram from Gustav Stresemann, the German foreign minister, announcing the departure of a German delegation for Geneva, and in this acceptance commits herself to submission to all the obligations and responsibilities under the covenant of the league, which was fashioned to outlaw war.

The assembly also ratified the recommendation for an increase of the number of the non-permanent members of the council from six to nine.

Another incident compelling international attention was India's claim to have no faltering vote her ambition to become a self-governing country, like Canada or Australia. Speaking first in perfect English, then translating his own address into flawless French, the Maharajah of Kapurthala, attired in the latest occidental garb, spoke feelingly of the awakening India, voting the united and self-governing country like Canada or Australia.

He related India's progress in the social and hygienic fields and assured the delegates that India's 300,000,000 inhabitants were represented at the League of Nations, ready and eager to do its share in the betterment of the world.

SAYS WAR DEBT QUESTION IS NOT TO BE REOPENED

Quebec.—That insofar as sound public opinion in England was concerned, the problem of Great Britain's war debt to the United States was settled, Sir Eric Drummond, British secretary of state for foreign affairs, said in a speech here.

"The only thing I can say," declared Sir Eric, when asked regarding the current debt cancellation rumors, "is to repeat the recent statement of Sir Austen Chamberlain, British secretary of state for foreign affairs. That is, that the question has been settled and it is not to be reopened. Everyone in England intends to pay the debt as long as there is a physical possibility of paying and there seems to be no reason why it should not be paid in its entirety."

Sir Eric declared that he had no late information regarding the appointment of a Canadian ambassador to the United States. He repeated, as he has often stated in the past, that he had no objection whatever to the appointment of such a minister.

New Motor Fuel

Experiments Show That Grain Dust Runs Auto Engine

Washington.—Grain dust taken from a grain elevator has been found to have sufficient explosive power to run an automobile engine.

Department of agriculture chemists, who conducted the tests, found that while the engine did not make any prolonged continuous run, enough power was developed with the dust to turn it over many times.

A hand system of feeding the dust through a tube to the intake valve was employed.

The experimenters said the study gave "encouraging results which indicated the possibilities of designing an engine to use grain dust as the source of fuel."

A Handsome Bequest

Late Baroness Strathcona Left Montreal Hospital \$21,500

Edmonton.—The bequest of the late Baroness Strathcona, who died on August 15 last, which was \$21,500 (about \$121,500) to the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal.

Baroness Strathcona was a daughter of Lord Strathcona, a former high commissioner for Canada in London, and succeeded to the title upon the death of her father in 1914. She was married in 1888 to Dr. Robert J. Strathcona, of Montreal, who predeceased her in 1921.

Canada Not A Candidate

Will Not Ask For Seat On League Council Says Sir George Foster

Paris.—The Geneva correspondent of Excelsior, a daily paper of Paris, states that some of the British dominions are urging Canada to ask for a seat on the league council, but he adds that Sir Austen Chamberlain, British foreign secretary, is not in favor of this. Other powers, the correspondent says, are not in favor of the proposal.

Sir George E. Foster, in reply to a query at Geneva, said that Canada was not a candidate for one of the nine non-permanent seats on the council.

New Zealand Is Loyal

Dominion Must Be Kept British Says Prime Minister

Auckland, New Zealand.—"We must keep New Zealand British," declared Hon. J. G. Coates, Premier of New Zealand, during an address to his constituents at Kihara Harbor.

"If others asked New Zealand as their country," he continued, "they should become loyal to our constitution and our flag."

No doubt existed in the mind of New Zealanders, he said, as to where they stood within the empire or about their loyalty to Great Britain. Their object must be to bind the empire together.

Ends State of War

Madrid, Spain.—Spain signed a decree ending the state of war which was proclaimed throughout Spain in consequence of the mutinous movement in the artillery corps.

Submarine's Long Journey

Dutch Vessel Travels Ten Thousand Miles Without Incident

When the Dutch submarine K.XIII, arrived at San Francisco, it established a new record for a submarine without the pretension of a submarine. The long slender craft in its trip from Helmer, Holland, travelled about 10,000 miles.

The long voyage, part of which was under water, was made without incident, although Lieut. Commander L. G. L. Van der Kerk, the boyish commander, who has piloted submarines for the Netherlands for ten years, was pessimistic throughout the entire trip.

"Did for that matter I am always pessimistic on a submarine, for that is safety," he explained. "I do not get even the most beautiful submarine."

The regular ratings of Holland ships which may give to every sailor is prohibited by no one on the submarine. On the surface ship it is all right. You see on a surface boat the men may drink and get optimistic if they like, but under the water they must be serious and take no chances."

The K-13 did not spend a great part of her voyage under water. She floated slowly along on the surface at eight knots an hour. The craft can travel eleven knots, but the commander hurried speed in the long distance run.

The K-13, embodies the latest ideas in underwater "construction." It was commissioned last March. The boat is propelled by two four-cylinder, six cylinder engines, which develop a total of 2,400 horsepower. They use gas oil, which is an economical fuel.

Commander Van der Kerk said the trip was without any extraordinary experiences. The remarkable thing about it was the unbroken monotony. The ship never had to surface during the entire trip, after when inside the plant harbor of San Francisco.

"No, they do not replace the battery," the commander said. "The submarine cannot do that, at least not at the present stage of its development, but has a definite dependence on having about unattended and discharging the whereabouts of the enemy."

"Every nation is working on the submarine. It certainly has not been outlawed. Great Britain, who complained so severely of submarine warfare ten years ago, is now building some of the world's finest underwater vessels. Japan is following suit."

Commander Van der Kerk, talking about the comforts of submarine life, thinks it is apparent to any observer that long trips on a submarine entail hardship and cramped quarters, lack of food and lack of the necessary portable food supplies.

"Navy officers in Holland ship submarine service," he said, "they like the navy and country on shipboard. But as for me, I think I shall stay with the submarine as long as it is the pleasure of my government to keep me in it."

And I think that the first 10,000 miles of this trip were the hardest."

Made Good Attempt

Nordic Girl Evidently Had Trouble With Telephone Message

Are you a student of uniform writing or the student's assistant? Then ponder this one. A young woman, an apparent straggler with a telephone, wrote the following message which she gave to her mistress on her return from a New York theatre party at night:

"Miss Marks could get zuna yabun gelporg set noutner how late gawerben gelporg."

All of which was finally translated to read:

"Miss Marks called you up and said as soon as you come home to call her up, no matter how late it's going to be to call her up."

Scottish Golf Story

Duncan McCall Mitchell tells of a friend encountered a Scotsman, just back from the Pictish golf course, straggling on Broadway dragging an alligator.

"What you doing with the alligator?" he asked.

"The son of a gun has got my ball," replied the Scotsman.—New York Sun.

Spoke Frequently

Doctor—Did your wife say anything before she died?

The Widower—Yes, she talked up intermittently for fifty years.

Ones Who

Jerry—"A lot!" Is you much me?

Man—"Oh, no, not exactly. I mean when you stare in the face while you're shaving yourself."

One might appropriately be termed misanthropic tellers.

W. N. U. 1916

Problem Of Handling Fish New System Evolved Which Is Said To Be Satisfactory

The transaction of fish, has always been an important factor in Canada where the distances between centres of population are considerable and the commercial value, says the Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Department of Interior at Ottawa. Refrigeration has been the chief method of packing fish for travel, but this is a costly process and requires that express be handled at least once, one time. Leakage from melting ice, the extreme perishability of the product and the need for re-icing and prompt sale, has made this traffic a more or less distasteful business that must be constantly kept separate from dry freight.

The chief problem of handling fish in limited quantities between the producer and consumer is now practically solved by the use of floating canneries, according to information now available. A concern on Long Island succeeded in perfecting a simple package that will keep the fish in good condition for travel long and which may be sent either by express or by mail, and the fish is on the spot. A writer in "Packaging and Shipping" (New York) has the following to say of these packages:

"The carton runs in four sizes to carry 12, 20, 28 and 50 lbs. and when filled makes unit packages weighing 18, 24, 36 and 54 lbs. respectively."

"One unique feature of the shipping carton is the insulation inside. This is in the form of air chambers which are filled with dry sea grass and tied with a ribbon of tying material. No preservative is used."

"The entire box in this new system is attributed to the fact that by having a hermetically sealed compartment with the commodity preserved from the elements and tied with a ribbon of tying material. No preservative is used."

"No, they do not replace the battery," the commander said. "The submarine cannot do that, at least not at the present stage of its development, but has a definite dependence on having about unattended and discharging the whereabouts of the enemy."

"Every nation is working on the submarine. It certainly has not been outlawed. Great Britain, who complained so severely of submarine warfare ten years ago, is now building some of the world's finest underwater vessels. Japan is following suit."

Commander Van der Kerk, talking about the comforts of submarine life, thinks it is apparent to any observer that long trips on a submarine entail hardship and cramped quarters, lack of food and lack of the necessary portable food supplies.

"Navy officers in Holland ship submarine service," he said, "they like the navy and country on shipboard. But as for me, I think I shall stay with the submarine as long as it is the pleasure of my government to keep me in it."

An Ancient Superstition

Unless Healed of Death in House

Bea World News—A superstition in leaving instructions for a message to the bees to be printed on his memorial card, Alfred George Gamble, the Richmond bee expert, conformed to an ancient tradition. It used to be deemed necessary, in passing up a message to the bees, to go at once to the hive, sit, throw three times, and inform the inmates of the event, otherwise they might take offense and desert the stricken house. In some places the bees were draped with black on such occasions, and portions of the funeral cake, soaked in wine, inserted in each one a few years ago a writer in a London journal told how, at Hyde Green, Essex, he was told by a farmer that all his bees had gone off and swarmed elsewhere because "when my poor brother Dick died we forgot to knock on the hives and tell them that he was dead."—London Correspondence.

Popular Belief Disproved

This Glass Stands Heat Better Than Thick One

Most people believe that a thick metal stand holds better than a thin one. Science, however, discounts this belief, since it has been proved that glass is a very poor conductor of heat, and when hot water is poured into a thick glass tumbler, the inner layers of the glass are soon at a much higher temperature than the outer layers. This high temperature causes a great expansion, and the outer layer is then burst by the expansion of the inner ones.

Pacific Whaling Operations

Whaling operations off the coast of British Columbia this year have been very successful, and to the end of July the fleet had caught 182 whales. There are only six steamers operating this year, while last year the number was eight. The weather has been good to date and very little fog has been encountered.

Woman Has Queer Occupation Catalogues Skulls in Museum of Royal College of Surgeons

In a fifth floor room in Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, when all about is bright and sunny, a woman sat at a table faced by a row of shining skulls.

To her right hand and her left were skulls and yet more skulls, while in other parts of the room were human bones on which rays of light danced with gruesome stillness.

In the shadows below young people played at tennis, and happy laughter of the street floated into this morbid chamber.

The woman, who was perhaps the oldest woman in London, sat at a table had she for those poor grinning heads and stacks of bones that once were living people. Instead, she was intent upon writing, and went on and on, making notes as though unconscious of her grisly surroundings.

Had Scotland Yard's "Big Five" dashed into the room at that moment they would have found not the most horrible, but the most curious of a fat, middle-aged woman, with a confession on which the ink was still wet, but a solemn cataloguing of the thousands of skulls which were the property of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Miss Miriam Thidley is quite at home in her room, and in spite of the association with skulls and crossbones, has not forgotten how to smile. Her work is the cataloguing of a fat, middle-aged woman, with a confession on which the ink was still wet, but a solemn cataloguing of the thousands of skulls which were the property of the Royal College of Surgeons.

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Law Education Standard High in Canada

Standard Compares More Than Favorably With That of U. S.

The standard of education in the law schools of Canada is high as it is comparatively low in the United States, according to addresses and reports delivered at a session of the eleventh annual meeting of the Canadian Bar Association in Saint John, N.B. This was brought out during the report on legal education presented by J. E. Head, K.C., dean of the faculty of the Dalhousie Law School at Halifax, and an address on the subject of legal education in the United States delivered by Dr. Everett Frost, dean of the faculty of law of the University of Minnesota.

Butler Production Increases With 79 crossbreeds operating, Saskatchewan produced 2,965,611 lbs. of butter in the month of June. This is 14,230 lbs. more than last year's peak month which was reached in July with 69 crossbreeds turning out 2,225,211 lbs. Production for 1925 is expected to run 25 per cent above that of last year. The greatest success is in the central part of the province.

Kept Busy Changing Dates In 1911, C. N. ("Granny") Blair, of Fremont, Mo., then 11 years old, carried his own tombstone and inscribed "1911" on it. In 1920 he changed it to "1915." Recently he celebrated his 90th birthday and his principal recreation was to "mild" have to change the tombstone to "1925."

Changed His Mind

Attorney—"Sam W. Jackson, do you promise to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth?"

Witness—"Huh! If you're going to act that way, I ain't got nothin' to say whatever!"

An Inland Seaport

Ships Travel Thirty Miles Through Canal to Manchester

All the hugeness of building engineering is represented in the Manchester ship canal, which makes this city an ocean port thirty miles inland.

The canal crosses a river and a canal, and five railroad bridges were raised on long cranes so that large vessels might steam into Manchester.

The Bridgewater Canal, handling horse-drawn barges, crosses the Manchester ship without their water meeting. This is accomplished by actually carrying the smaller canal above the other on a high swing bridge.

Gates at either end of the water bridge that the water in the canal, close the exposed end of the canal, and bridge, water and all are pivoted around.

The canal, which cost £1,600,000, was constructed to fight the high rates charged at Liverpool for docking.

Ship pass through a system of locks to Manchester, where the water level is sixty feet higher than the ocean.

Near the mouth of the canal, it is crossed by the Gower River, which the tidal water flows. This river is pivoted beneath the canal in huge alphas of cast-iron, twelve feet across and 400 feet long.

The canal terminates in eight docks, arranged in groups of four on either side of it, covering 130 acres, with 248 acres of quays.

Along the dock quays are transit sheds and warehouses, and in front of, and behind these, are railway lines connected with all the great railway systems.

Two grain elevators with a total capacity of 80,000 tons can take grain from vessels at the rate of 600 to 800 tons an hour, while under the quays on both sides of the docks, reached by manholes, are endless elevators, electrically driven rollers, carrying the grain in streams sometimes half a mile long to the elevator at the dockhead.

Tigers Fear Wild Dogs

India's King of the Jungle Dread Their Coming

In the unpleasant looking wild dogs of India may be found an excellent illustration of the old saying, "United we stand, divided we fall." Braving, evading, attacking things, and yet the weakly leopards tremble and respects them and keeps out of their way.

These wild dogs hunt in packs of twelve to sixteen. In the Central Provinces they are well known and hated alike by villagers and dwellers in the jungle. Hunting by night, and occasionally by day, they sweep down through the forests, tearing down the deer and devouring whatever game they can find. Deer by its terror before them, and not even the toughest sambar deer tarry to offer combat.

The great killers of the jungle, such as the tiger and the leopard, also dread the coming of the wild packs, for the latter seek the jungle of life and miles away after their devouring, or searing away the game.

Urges Brighter Clothes For Men

A plea for brighter ludo garments for men was recently broadcast from a New York radio station by Dr. Winifred Suckville Storer, child psychologist, and Mrs. Orestia Bedford. Mrs. Bedford advocates dress of purple, dark green, brown and blue velvet. Edwin Markham, the poet, has volunteered to introduce the colorful styles by wearing a suit of purple velvet, with a green and yellow vest.

The good old saying, which is the root of the fact that they never live long enough to get a chance to be bad.

Pass Mountains and Rivers

Over 100 miles of mountain grandeur. Rising out along the banks of a mountain lake with the recent rise of the Trail Riders of the Canadian Rockies.

Danger In Broadcasting

Listeners Are Likely to Hear Telephone Conversation

Broadcasting, since it began to supply food lines, says the London Times, has brought a new danger to users of the telephone, the danger that their conversation may be accidentally broadcast and listened to by thousands of persons who are normally receiving from a broadcast station.

On a Sunday night, three months ago, at the end of a service broadcast by the Nottingham Station, the Broadcasting was interrupted by a quarrel over the telephone between a man and wife. More recent in a newspaper in Aberdeen had an important conversation, with an offer in the north of England by which a person, and he complained "abruptly afterwards I was horrified to find that this private conversation had gone broadcast."

The British post office, which is responsible for all the telephone lines, is usually unable to explain how the contact occurs and is unable to suggest a means of preventing it.

It is claimed, however, that such accidents are rare, and that the difficulty will be overcome when all telephone wires are laid underground.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

Improved By The Printer

Poems That Are Better Because of Slight Error

The psychology of printers' errors is an unusual topic for the British Association, but Professor Spenser, who was unfortunately not able to point out any way to avoid them. A writer in the Evening Standard says that he knows a poet "who begins in one of his poems an exquisitely appropriate epithet, due entirely to the printer's error, and is unable to read his writing correctly." But does not some thing like that happen to Gray's "Elegy" it is that in the first line of the elegy he put a comma after the word "tomb":

The curfew tolls the knell of parting day,
That the primer laid it out, and that the poet approved and accepted the amendment. London Observer.

The Vastness Of London

City Houses Eleven Thousand Persons To Square Mile

Residents of London, as well as visitors, are quite unequal to visualizing that 8,000,000 persons dwell in Greater London. This is 2,000,000 more than the vast continent of Australia and only 1,500,000 fewer than the population of Canada. There are 11,000 persons to the square mile in London, compared with less than two in Australia, says the Vancouver Province. Based upon their taxable value, the buildings of London are worth \$300,000,000,000, would require the whole lifetime of several persons merely to look at them. Greater London has 2,200 miles of streets and their upkeep costs \$15,000,000 a year.

Tourists Going To Russia

Not since gray war days have there been so many tourists in Russia as there are now. The hotels in Moscow and Leningrad have been forced to provide accommodations for travelers in private houses. Nearly 600 South American tourists, mostly Argentine, have arrived, bringing the number from North and South America alone to almost 500.

A waterfall is hotter at the bottom than at the top, because the water generates heat as it strikes the ground.

It's the love of money that is the root of all evil; money itself isn't an evil unless the other fellow has it.

To Study The Reindeer Industry

Government Investigating Possibilities of Introducing This Animal Into Northern Canada

Entirely aside from the humanitarian aspect of the matter all authorities are agreed that the development of the reindeer industry, parts of Canada is dependent upon the maintenance of a healthy and vigorous native population. The experience of the Danish authorities in Greenland and of the United States Government in Alaska has shown that there are important revenue-producing industries to be developed which will also provide the natives with a profitable occupation suited to their condition and mode of life.

In the successful efforts to develop the reindeer industry in Alaska, the natives have been made to meet the charge caused by the depletion of wild life, the aim has not been to make the Reindeer into a wild man, dependent upon support from without, but by which direction to enable him to produce a healthy, happier and more prosperous people.

In Greenland-advancement has been made along diversified lines of industry. It is necessary to ascertain whether the reindeer industry in Alaska, with the object, if possible, of introducing this animal into the northern part of Canada, is a profitable proposition. The reindeer industry in Alaska, with the object, if possible, of introducing this animal into the northern part of Canada, is a profitable proposition.

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Is Car's Fortune In London Bank

Sixty Million With Interest Said To Be On Parade

A remarkable statement with reference to the private fortune of the late Czar of Russia, has just appeared in the Italian press.

On the authority of "a high personage formerly at the Court of Nicholas II," it is declared that the Czar's private fortune was approximately \$50,000,000 plus accrued interest. It is not in deposit in London for the late Czar's account and is being used for the maintenance of the Imperial family are disposed to leave the manner of its distribution among them to the decision of some such arbiter as King George or King Victor Emmanuel.

There is a difficulty, however, in the absence of legal proof that the Czar and his family are dead.

According to the authority quoted, the Czar's fortune, deposited in London, was at the outbreak of war very much greater than the sum now mentioned. Quite half of it, however, was withdrawn by him and employed in meeting the needs of his country and in alleviating wartime distress. After the revolution further considerable sums were withdrawn to finance plans for the escape of the Imperial prisoners.

But if the Czar's London fortune really totals only a few tens of millions the secret of its whereabouts.

Canadian Honey

Canadian honey is rapidly acquiring itself a permanent market in Europe, Holland especially being a heavy purchaser of this commodity.

The export figures for the eleven months ending February, 1926, are: Netherlands, 604,000 lbs.; Germany, 455,000; United Kingdom, 317,000; United States, 55,000; Denmark, 15,000; all others, 28,000.

Bafo! Wow!

Harold—"There's the handkerchief you dropped last night, dear. I shot it under my pillow and it's been there for a thousand miles."

Allice—"That isn't my handkerchief! That's little Pili's sweater."

Canadian Grown Seeds Enjoy A High Reputation Under The Canadian Standardization System

"Northern-grown" seeds are much discussed by farmers and gardeners who do not live in the north. The term has come to imply undependable, early maturity and low productivity. Canadian grown seeds enjoy a high reputation because of these qualities and because there has been established in Canada a system for standardizing seeds under grade names designated in the Seeds Act. The inspectors of the seed branch of the department of agriculture inspect seed crops for purity of variety at a cost of three cents per acre to the farmer. The thorough and checked seed is, as inspected by the same officers, and of superior quality is graded, registered, and sealed in the sack for commerce.

The quantity of registered, extra No. 1 and No. 1 grades of inspected seed grain produced in Canada is much in excess of domestic requirements, and large amounts of seed oats, barley, wheat and rye are offered for export to other seed inspectors. The quantity of having to large a quantity available in the domestic market the cereal crops in Canada during the past fifteen years have become greater is improved, with fewer varieties and the general use of seed that is true to a desirable variety.

After grain grown in Canada controls the world's prices for that commodity. The rich, moist, clay loam soils of Canada produce like seeds of quality unequalled in any other place in the world. The world's greatest centre of alfalfa seed production is probably Victoria county in the province of Ontario.

Under the seed branch service of field crop and seed inspection, alfalfa seed production has increased in twenty-five years from a few hundred tons to over one hundred thousand bushels. Our exports from last year's alfalfa seed crop amounted to approximately seventy-five thousand bushels. The Ontario Variegated and the Alberta Girling varieties of alfalfa seed are sought after in many countries because of their proven winter hardiness and superior quality for forage crop purposes.

Grass seed production includes many kinds. Timothy, western ryegrass, brome grass, and, in recent years, that finest of all grasses, known as "Twenty-five thousand pounds of seed of this latter grass was produced last year on Prince Edward Island from inspected seed crops, and it is anticipated that this amount may be increased this year to fifty thousand pounds. Seed of No. 1 grade will fetch approximately a dollar per pound. The No. 2 grade and other inferior qualities are sold at lower prices. The inspected stocks of the same species will be found in competition with them at prices commensurate with the quality.

From the brome grass seed crop five hundred thousand pounds were inspected and sealed in the sack for export at a cost for inspection and sealing of one-third of a cent per pound. Trading on the basis of an inspection certificate, no delinquency of price, a type seed which the world needs to be highly satisfactory to seed merchants.

Thus far the greater part of Canadian requirements of field root and garden vegetable seeds have been imported. Fifteen years ago a start was made by the seed branch to encourage the home production of these seeds. The work so undertaken was attended with success but was disrupted during the war. About thirty-five farmers and gardeners who have made a specialty of growing seed of one or more kinds of these crops have continued throughout, and during the last few years there have steadily increased in number. The province of British Columbia offers numerous local climates, and under ideal soil and moisture conditions the best quality of field root and garden seeds in the world may be economically produced in quantity for commerce.

The development of this industry will necessarily continue to be slow because it requires many years of special training on the part of the seed grower. Horticultural plant breeders at the various experimental stations in Canada have undertaken to produce the elite stock seed specially bred and selected to fit into Canadian climatic conditions. It is to the multiplication of this stock seed that the growers of British Columbia and other parts of Canada will devote their attention. The steady development of this industry is reasonably assured because the quality of the seed produced exceeds that of any other seed, and is particularly suitable for Canadian use.

Discoveries By Plant Wizards

Important Results Obtained By Experiments in Plant Breeding
Dr. Charles W. Chandler, director of the Marquis wheat, which for 15 years has won the world's wheat prize at the International Show at Chicago and is the most popular spring wheat among American Canadian farmers, several other important discoveries in agriculture and horticulture have been made by the plant wizards or practical scientists at the 27 Canadian Government experimental farms.

The discovery of Marquis wheat, which is regarded as one of the most notable in agriculture, was made at the Central Farm at Ottawa.

It was at the same farm that L. P. Newman, Canadian Government entomologist, originated Garnet wheat, a variety of spring wheat that matures from seven to ten days earlier than Marquis, stands dry weather and extreme moisture better. In many instances the danger of rust that has so often other wheat and because of its earlier ripening advantages will extend the growing season of Canada 100 miles farther northward and open up for wheat growing an area of over 100,000 acres.

Important work in plant breeding in fruits, vegetables and flowers is being carried on. In recent years a variety of apples have been originated at these experimental farms. Most of the old varieties grown in North America originated in Britain and many were proved unsatisfactory in the colder climates and in order to obtain greater hardiness the best British apples were crossed with well-known American varieties, but the quality was poor. At one of the experimental farms in Quebec 10 different strains of tomatoes are being tried out.

The outdoor rose of highest excellence, the Agnes, according to the American Horticultural Society, is another product of the Canadian Government Farm at Ottawa. This rose was recently awarded the Walter Van Fleet award, the most coveted award of the A.R.S.

In addition to experimental work in the field, considerable experiments are carried out in the greenhouse with the control of fungus and other plant diseases, and laboratory work with the establishment of various points with this end in view.

Strange Fish Has Three Hearts

Is Blind But Has Keen Sense of Touch and Smell
A very strange fish is found in Monterey Bay, California, called the hagfish. It is blind, and yet is so voracious that other fish are not found in the same waters. How it is blind is not known. To make up for the loss of sight, the hagfish possesses a keen sense of touch and smell. It has been noticed that when food is dropped into an aquarium containing hagfish, the fish instantly swims towards it. This fish, although blind, has rudimentary eyes; they are not, however, in the least sensitive to light. According to Dr. David Starr Jordan, the hagfish, which is purplish-brown in color, varies in size from about eighteen inches to two feet, and in general appearance rather resembles an eel. Another peculiarity of this fish is that it has three hearts. Besides the main heart, it has, like the eel, one in the tail, and in addition to this another special heart for the portal system of veins.

An Underground Wanderer

At the present time a new underground construction beneath Piccadilly Circus, London, an area of 15,000 square feet will be devoted to the housing of the London Underground. This will necessitate the removal of about 10,000 tons of London clay. When completed the station will be able to handle 20,000,000 passengers annually.

R.C. Lumber For South Africa

Lumber from Vancouver for South Africa has been moving in greater quantities this year than for many years. Five ships, each carrying about 45,000 feet, have been loaded at Vancouver and departed. Within the next six weeks two more ships will load lumber for South Africa.

Looking For Lost Land

A society has been formed in Paris to rediscover a land which for 14,000 years. The group believes that a continent in the Atlantic Ocean once contained Europe which the New World. Frames of it are being sought, and a library of books treating of the subject is being collected.

Garnet Wheat

Yields Forty Bushels Per Acre On Summerfallow or Barren Land

Over 4,000 western farmers are testing Garnet wheat this year and there should be available for next year's seedling nearly 100,000 bushels. At Brandon the Garnet has threshed 40 bushels per acre on summerfallow and more than 26 bushels on stubble land.

Under dry season conditions, Garnet wheat has been known to yield double the quantity as compared with Marquis which has been compared with Marquis has always compared very favorably with Marquis. During wet growing and ripening seasons the earlier maturity of Garnet materially assists in yielding rust and frost. This earlier maturity naturally would tend to still further peak the wheat growing areas of the prairie provinces farther north and make wheat growing more secure in many of the other districts which have been subjected to late summer frosts.

Buy Canadian Coal

More Extensive Use of Canadian Coal Desirable Should Be Urged

It is to be expected that those engaged in the American coal industry will be anxious to maintain their hold on the Canadian market, but they should be aware of the fact that the people of that country are concerned over the loss of jobs to the United States. It is in their interest to have these countries for their own use. The growing feeling in Canada in favor of more extensive utilization of Canadian coal deposits is not likely to undergo any change, despite any steps that are taken across the border to curb it. With proper government encouragement to the building up of an independent coal trade, Canadian consumers will lose less and less American sources of supply.—Edmonton Journal.

Making Sugar From Sawdust

Product Made From Material That Is Otherwise Wasted

Sawing sugar may soon be sweetening British afternoon tea. Dr. W. R. Ormady told the Congress of Chemical Engineers that the process of winning sugar from sawdust has now been developed to a stage where he believes it has commercial possibilities.

In one experiment 65 pounds of sugar was obtained from 200 pounds of sawdust. At present 25 per cent of the timber cut in the world is wasted in sawdust, Dr. Ormady said.

Oil Strike at Unity

It is reported that oil of 22 gravity, estimated to be 20 to 25 barrels, has been struck by the Unity Valley Oil Company, 15 miles northwest of Unity, Saskatchewan. The well was first spudded in June 10, and is working on a 12-inch hole. Drilling operations were resumed in an effort to reach the secondary sands. The expected strike is the first oil well to be brought in in Saskatchewan.

Infantile Paralysis in Germany

Reports of infantile paralysis are becoming more numerous in Germany. In the Catholic orphan asylum at Hanover, it is reported that 21 children have been stricken and that five have died. Other cases are reported in Hanover and in Spandau, near Berlin.

Expect As Big Crop As Last Year

Returns Would Indicate Above Average Crop For Western Canada

In the latest crop report, issued by the Manitoba Free Press, based on information received from over 300 correspondents throughout the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta it states that "taking into consideration the increased acreage in the western provinces, the outlook would appear to be for a yield as big as last year."

The question asked the correspondents included one as to the estimated yield, and commenting on the answers to this question, the report says: "We believe these will put aside the idea of a poor crop in Canada this year." Last year's wheat crop in Canada totaled 41,227,790 bushels from 21,972,722 acres of which 23,525,000 bushels were grown in the three prairie provinces—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The average yield of wheat for the Dominion in 1925 was 18.7 bushels per acre.

The total production of oats in Canada last year was 112,284,000 bushels from 7,672,250 acres, an average yield of 25 bushels per acre. Barley yielded 112,568,290 bushels from 4,975,295 acres, an average of 27.5 bushels per acre.

This year's crop outlook is the second highest on record in Canada, the previous highest total being 471,129,000 bushels in 1925. Other high yields were 293,746,100 bushels in 1922, 208,828,100 bushels in 1921 and 292,512,000 bushels in 1915.

British Settlers Leave For Bolivia

Former Service Officers Will Form Settlement on Paraguay River

A party of British former service officers have sailed on a 666-ton river steamer for Bolivia, where they propose to form a new settlement and grow cotton and market timber. The Bolivian Government, to encourage the settlement, has re-opened Port Graham on the Paraguay River, which will afford water transport to Buenos Aires, giving Bolivia, for the first time, convenient access to the Atlantic Ocean. 1,200 miles away.

Lethbridge Irrigation Tract

Crop This Year Is Expected To Be Worth \$2,000,000

The Lethbridge Northern Irrigation Tract, opened for settlement a couple of years back, is, according to the Provincial Government report, proving prosperous to the farmers occupying there. In 1925 the total production of the tract was valued at less than \$100,000. This year it is expected to reach \$2,000,000. Some towns are growing up following the extension of the railway and line houses are being built.

The American Idea

Idea of beauty died. The French people have refused to give assent to a proposal for the erection of an skyscraper in Paris, on the ground that such a building on the city's horizon would mar the regularity of the landscape. The American likes to see to it that the more the regularity of a landscape is marred for the purpose of business, the more vaunting it is.—Woodstock Sentinel-Review.

A New-Walking Hat Has Been Developed at Winnipeg

Now for a big-less potato.

American Tourists Will Spend \$190,000,000 In Visiting Canadian Points This Year

Reward Wheat

New Variety of Wheat Being Tested Out At Ottawa

A new hard spring wheat which gives promise of being better than either Marquis or Garnet, it is being tested at the Canadian Government experimental farms at Ottawa.

The name of this new variety, it was learned is "Reward" wheat, according to tests made in recent years and are still being carried on, will ripen two days earlier than Marquis. It is also believed "Reward" will have equally as good milling qualities and will give even heavier yields, because of the heavier weight. Milled bushels of "Reward" which have been tested in Ottawa weigh as high as 60 pounds.

Cereals believe that if successive tests measure up as well as those of recent years have done, the "Reward" variety will supersede Marquis, the wheat that for 15 years has been the world's wheat prince in the International Grain and Hay Show at Chicago, and even Garnet, a new wheat which, which also ripens two days earlier than Marquis, but which does not mill as white.

Free Homestead Lands

Still Available in the Three Prairie Provinces

In July of this year a total of 610 homestead units were registered by the Canadian Government department of interior compared with 402 in July, 1925. Of the 610 entries 406 were made by settlers from the United States, the largest total of any nation ally. The Edmonton district received the greatest number of entries with a total of 192. The Prince Albert district came next with 183 and Moose Jaw third with 112.

Homestead lands in free grants of 160 acres are available to settlers in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and in the Peace River block and the railway belt of British Columbia, on payment of a registration fee of \$10. If a settler is no British subject he must declare his intention to become one on filing his homestead application. The lands owned by the Canadian Government are now a considerable distance from the railways and markets, but there are millions of acres of good farm lands in Western Canada near to railways that can be purchased from \$10 to \$20 an acre.

Increase in Population

An increase of nearly five per cent in the population of twenty federal electoral districts in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, as compared with the 1921 figures is shown in the 1926-1927 census of the three prairie provinces taken on June 1, 1926. The total population of these twenty electoral districts is given as 302,826, contrasted with 727,385 in 1921.

Delicate Woman

"Delicious"—It seems to be your fault, doesn't it? A man who you weren't killed? Why didn't you put on your brakes?" "No!"—"My wife wouldn't let me!" They speak and make her nervous.

Unofficial estimates prepared by authorities of the United States department of commerce, based on a statement of this year closely approaching \$190,000,000 by American tourists in Europe.

The amount spent in Europe, Canada and other foreign countries by American tourists this year may reach a much higher figure, as foreign travel this summer increased in volume due to large part to lower rates for certain classes of steamship accommodations.

It is too early to determine, officials said, whether the alleged immigration of American tourists in Paris, and the criticism levelled in France and England arising out of the inter-allied debt situation, have seriously affected the outward movement of Americans.

Department of commerce officials were inclined to believe, they said, that the troubles experienced by American tourists in France have not discouraged other Americans who plan to take their vacations abroad.

It was pointed out that whereas last year 1925, paid only \$100,000,000 in principal interest on its debts to the United States, American tourists that year spent there at least \$440,000,000, according to figures prepared at the department of commerce.

The expenditures of American tourists to Canada as reported from official and semi-official sources showed a roughly \$140,000,000 increase over 1921. Approximately 1,000,000 American cars carrying 5,000,000 people entered Canada from the United States in 1925. These tourists probably spent \$145,000,000 in Canada. Of this, \$10,000,000 estimated to have been spent by American tourists arriving by rail and steamship.

The total spent by American tourists in Europe, Canada and elsewhere came to \$450,000,000. To this may be added \$200,000,000 for expenditures of American residents abroad more or less permanently.

Wonders Of Plant Life

Believes Plants Have Their Own Hours of Sleep

Plants not only have their lives, vanities and regular hours of sleep, but some possess a sense of time, as well, according to Sir Jagadis Bose, one of Britain's greatest scientists and authorities on plant life.

The study was prompted by certain species is a mysterious force which permits them to detect minute changes in the intensity of light, changes that go unnoticed by the human eye.

The minuscule plant spends its life in a holiday mood. It wakes gradually between 8 and 9 o'clock and moon, remaining alert until evening and falling asleep only in the early hours of the morning.

Sir Jagadis has perfected a marvelous piece of apparatus which he called a "biometer" for the purpose of questioning sleep every hour of the day and night and records the answers.

Indians' Prayer Answered

Members of Hopi Tribe Stage Annual Dance For Rain

Washes that seemed but harmless sand depressions in the desert, as throngs of visitors hastened toward the walled compound of the Hopi Indians' snake dance at Flagstaff, Arizona, became racing, torrents of rain. The rain was the answer to this year's prayer to the gods for rain were concluded.

The dances were annually after eight days of preparation.

Last year also rain followed the dance and several minor crops were wrecked.

Will Jump This Year 1,000,000 Autos
Intensive studies by automobile manufacturers in the United States show that 1,000,000 automobiles will be junked this year due to old age, accidents and other causes. Further estimates indicate that the number released from service will rapidly increase from year to year, until in 1930, 2,500,000 will be declared useless.

Harold, my father doesn't like you very well.

"Harold, my father doesn't like you very well."

"If a man amounts to anything in a small town he soon begins to think that he would amount to more in a large town."



College Students With Harvesting Outfits

Here is a group of over 40 lanky lads from the Wye Agricultural College, Kent, England, and from Oxford University, photographed at the Canadian Pacific Railway station at Winnipeg, where they arrived from England recently to do harvesting in the prairie provinces. The boys have been placed by the Women's British Empire League, two of whose representatives are here photographing with the group. The young men came from all parts of the Mother Country, and many are of prominent families. Here, the arrival of such a group is only another indication of the type of men who are scattered throughout the west on harvesting outfits. Besides affording them the opportunity of building up physically, these young men realize that in no better way could they become conversant with the agricultural conditions in the Canadian west. They will return to their school in England at the end of October.

McBEAN BROS.

453 1/2 Grain Exchange Bldg., Winnipeg

Ship your grain to the old reliable firm and be assured of satisfactory returns. Every car given individual attention. Liberal advances. Prompt returns. All premiums given to shippers.

REFERENCE: BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

Established 1882

August, 1926.

WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

Official statistics show that 2,274 persons have already been killed this year in 66 United States cities as the result of motor accidents.

After having been in Brazil for several weeks giving lectures and in other cities, Mrs. Curie co-discoverer of radium, called for her home in Europe.

What was apparently a meteor struck the north midland counties of England when a mysterious explosion was followed by a sudden blaze of light.

Professor Wink, a Polish astronomer, reports that he has discovered a new comet of the sixth class. Prof. Wink last year discovered the VII Peltier comet.

At their home in Ottawa, Right Hon. W. S. Fielding and Mrs. Fielding recently celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. A large number of congratulatory messages were received.

Mrs. Anne Clarke, aged 50, is receiving the plaudits of all Douglas. She completed the mowing, lifting and stacking of an acre of oats, the bulk of it six feet high, completing the task in a week.

Preparations are being made at To Kio's great eat and drink country, where, between the bodies of more than 20,000 people, for the annual annual ceremony at which traditional powers are said for their spirits.

United States citizens settling in Canada in the last 12 years brought with them cash and effects to the value of \$145,750,555, according to the department of immigration and colonization.

The government is now investigating the rubber industry in Alaska, with the object of introducing this animal into the northern part of the Mackenzie district, which is the home of a considerable portion of Canadian Eskimo population.

Four hundred Mennonites are expected to reach the west before the close of the year, according to Bishop David Tews, chairman of the Mennonite colonization board and land settlement board.

Most of the Mennonite settlers will be placed on the land immediately on arrival.

Drivers of buses and street cars in Paris recently had grievous experience. Parked by their leaders to strike they showed their feeling by driving their vehicles at a snail's pace. Whenever a pedestrian crossed the street the driver would stop, remove his cap and bow.

A De Luxe Street Car

London Street Cars Are To Be Like Limousines

Their "utility" having been brought into doubt, London's street cars may still be saved by luxury.

By way of experiment the London council recently put a de luxe street car in operation along the Thames embankment. It contained seats as comfortable as those of a limousine. Special attention was paid to the lighting so as to enable passengers to read their newspapers without straining their eyes.

No popular has car proceed with passengers that the council has decided to order 100 more of the same kind.

MURINE FOR YOUR EYES
Wholesome Cleansing Refreshing

CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS
For Good Digestion, Active Liver, Easy, Regular Bowels, No griping, no nausea, only 25c

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, THERAPION NO. 1 THERAPION NO. 2 THERAPION NO. 3
Wholesome Cleansing Refreshing

Ambitious Plan For Empire Broadcasting

If Adopted, Audience of Half-Million Would Benefit

An audience of five hundred million people? Half a billion? Within two or three years this may be a very real fact if the plans of the British Broadcasting Company and the British Broadcasting Corporation are approved by the various parts of the empire and their new scheme of cultural influence is put into being.

Broadcasting in the British Isles is controlled by the British Broadcasting Company, which has the right to collect an annual fee from all owners of receiving sets. In return listeners are given a splendid variety of excellent programmes from a great many stations, and most of the important national events are broadcast.

Next year this right is being taken over by the British Government Broadcasting Commission and its proposal to take over the parts of the British League of Nations will be for the building of eight high-powered stations, eight special receiving stations and six repeating stations.

By means of this it will be possible to broadcast from any part of the empire to all other parts of the empire and to reach not only four hundred million people within the British empire, but also a hundred million outside of it, who may benefit by the broadcasting of the voice of transmission.

With Thursday, England, as a starting point, Montreal, New Brunswick, and the whole of the Dominion participating in a distance of 2,400 miles. Montreal would radiate its programmes for Canada, with intermediate stations in various parts of the Dominion participating in the local distribution. Land lines would be employed to carry the programmes to Vancouver, on the Pacific coast, a distance of 2,300 miles.

Invents Instrument To Analyze Brain Power

German Scientists Call New Apparatus a "Diagnoscope"

Dr. Zacharias Blosky, a Ukrainian scientist living in Berlin, has invented a new psycho-electric apparatus known as the "Diagnoscope."

Extraordinary claims are made for this instrument. It is said to be able to register mental capacity and aptitude so accurately that parents need no longer be in doubt with regard to the career for which their children are best fitted.

The "patient" sits before an apparatus resembling a mediumium, but less so, from a machine made of a number of wires. To the end of one of these is attached a small metal rod. Whenever a patient touches the rod, the cross the street the driver would stop, remove his cap and bow.

A secretary from time to time takes down figures read the instrument by the doctor, the entire procedure lasting about half an hour.

The apparatus, an establishing electric contact with the various nerve centres of the brain, is said to register the most delicate shades of mental intensity. Dr. Blosky frequently draws up a report from the resultant graphs, and gives his diagnosis of the case.

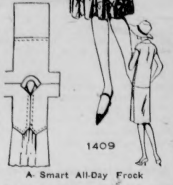
Growth of Wheat Pool
The capacity of pool terminals in 1924 was 17,000 bushels; in 1925 2,270,000 bushels; and today 17,450,000 bushels—not including leased terminal space on the Pacific coast. For the week ending August 21, 1926, 50 farmers in Saskatchewan decided to pool their wheat and signed up 76,187 acres. In addition, 125 new co-ops have been organized, covering 9,642 acres.

Experimental telephone lines between the engine and caboose on long freight trains have proved effective time-savers in operation of the trains, according to officials of an eastern railway.

Invite Somebody In
Misses! See how you, Pansy, this cheer with gusto!
Maid! Well, madam, what can you expect. Nobody has sat in it for weeks.

Poverty is one of the crimes for which man is sentenced, it is hard labor for an indefinite term of years.

"Ideal" Fashions



A Smart All-Day Frock
The combination of materials offers alluring possibilities for the semi-outer model pictured here. The pattern, which has been made in the front buttoned onto a narrow velvet collar and kimono-sleeve shoulders. The skirt is plain at the neck and gathered in between the points of the bodice. The long full sleeves are gathered into narrow wrist bands. No. 1409 is for misses and small women, and is in sizes 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 18 (chest 34 inches) requires 2 yards 39-inch fabric material, and a yard plain contrasting or 2 1/2 yards if made of one material.

Our new Fall Fashion Book illustrating styles, will be of interest to every home dressmaker. Price of the book 10 cents the copy.

How To Order Patterns

Address—Winnipeg Newspaper Co., 175 McDermott Ave., Winnipeg

Pattern No. _____ Size _____
Name _____
Town _____

SUMMER HEAT HARD ON BABY

No season of the year is so dangerous to the life of little ones as the summer. The excessive heat, the little stomach out of order, so quickly that "miles round all at hand, the baby may be beyond all human help before the mother realizes the ill. Summer is the season when diarrhoea, colic, infantum, dysentery and colic, and the doctor's visits of these troubles may prove deadly if not promptly treated. Having the mother's best friend, Baby's Own Tablets. They regulate the bowels, ease the stomach and keep baby healthy. The Tablets are sold by medicine-dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Gross agricultural wealth of Canada at the end of 1925 was \$7,852,942,000, an increase of \$215,650,000 over that of 1924, according to a bulletin of the Canadian Government bureau of statistics.

Barclays are women's right and widowers are women's lefts.

FOR "Cholera Infantum" MOTHERS SHOULD USE



This valuable preparation has been on the market for over 20 years, and has no equal for effecting the vomiting, purging and diarrhoea of cholera infantum. Put up only by The J. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

The "Dead Point" In Canadian Progress

By C. W. Peterson

The Great War and its aftermath of economic misery in Europe affected the dire social effect of overpopulation in highly developed countries. Nature, however, has a way of effectively compensating for such conditions, and we are now witnessing the operation of this corrective process in the rapidly falling birth rate of the more advanced countries of the world. It is, however, not the question whether such over-population brings in its train greater economic evils than under-population in an undeveloped country of such enormous extent as Canada.

A young country of vast natural resources obviously faces difficult problems of administration. Such resources its demand until the magic touch of man and capital render them available. And until they have made available and contribute to the national wealth they cannot be taken seriously as an asset. All this involves the opening up of the country with the concomitant in terms of great expenditure on transportation facilities, and the building of roads and bridges, and the development of such amenities as will attract the home-builder and capital, Governments and municipalities are consequently faced with perpetual demands for credit and resources, all of which add to the burden of taxation. If this, in turn, becomes too high, it acts as a serious deterrent to capital and immigration.

New countries, therefore, normally grapple with the problem of how to develop the "dead point" in the revolution of progress through reaching a plateau and general development. It is approximately sufficient to absorb the abnormal overhead inseparable from the earlier stages of pioneering conditions, and general development, of every sort of modern facility, to accommodate a population at least four or five millions greater than what it is today. So the outstanding problem of Canadian public policy just now is how to augment rapidly our insufficient agricultural population. Compared with this, all other issues are insignificant.

Has always been a deplorable tendency among the people of Canada to follow blindly in the footsteps of the United States. This has never more apparent than in the laboring under wartime emigration, we adopted drastic exclusion regulations following the imposition of the quota law south of the line. We never stopped to consider that the United States carefully refrained from any such measures until after the war, and that a control number of millions and she was on the verge of heavy importation of foodstuffs. We cannot properly expect the machine that has been the United States is a great, prosperous nation, whose citizens enjoy a standard of living far above that of any other country, and whose citizens have eyes of almost the entire world that country easily represents the modern world. All this the machine that has been the United States is a great, prosperous nation, whose citizens enjoy a standard of living far above that of any other country, and whose citizens have eyes of almost the entire world that country easily represents the modern world.

After Four Hundred Years

Basilia in France Dedicated to Joan Of Arc

The Basilia which King Charles VII. vowed he would build if Joan of Arc succeeded in driving the English out of France as she promised more than 400 years ago, was consecrated at Basilia, the birthplace of the national heroine.

King Charles VII. failed to fulfill his promise, but it was not forgotten, and the Basilia village was given by flags for the ceremony which was held with ecclesiastical pomp.

The church was thirty-three years in building. It is considered one of the finest of the chief events in the life of the peasant girl who has become a Saint of the Church. The Basilia village is a work of art worthy to rank with any in the nation's churches.

The church faces the little houses in the hill where Joan was born and overlooks the Valley of the Meuse, where in the Great War the confounders of Joan's day also fought for the delivery of France from foreign occupation.

Ticket Includes Insurance

Passengers on German Aeroplanes Are Well Protected Against Accident

Every time a traveller goes up in air on one of Germany's seventy-five aeroplanes routes he is taken care of, 600 at the expense of Lufthansa, the concern which operates these routes.

Flying in Germany is regarded quite as safe as travelling by train or on the roads. The insurance companies with which Lufthansa has contracted for the insurance of passengers charge merely the usual accident rate, with out the super-charged customary in the case of "extra-hazardous occupations." According to official statistics, the percentage of safety in aeroplane flights during 1925 was 99.99 per cent. Thus far during 1926 not a passenger has been injured.

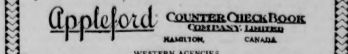
As a Special Favor
Grinshaw—"What's that musical noise you hear every night from 10 until 2?"

Neighbor—"A sizzling trombone." Grinshaw—"Would you mind silencing it in the ash can?"

After winning a woman's hand a young man finds himself under her thumb.

MILK BOTTLES THAT SPEAK

Let your milk bottles say "Good morning" to your customers. Appleford caps, bright and cheery, tell each customer of the purity and quality sealed within. As an advertising medium, Appleford caps are unexcelled. Their clear-cut printing reflects the cleanliness of your dairy. We will make a distinctive design which will help you to sell your other products—such as butter or ice cream.



Appleford CAPS
Winnipeg, Manitoba
Pacific West Paper Co. 330 Bait St. Vancouver
Western Agency 280 McDermott Ave. Winnipeg
Westerly West Paper Co. 280 McDermott Ave. Winnipeg
Westerly West Paper Co. 280 McDermott Ave. Winnipeg

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

SEPTEMBER 19

OBEEDIENCE TO LAW (TEMPERANCE LESSON)

Golden Text: Drink no wine nor strong drink, thou, nor thy sons with thee. Leviticus 10:5.
Lesson: Leviticus 28.
Devotional Reading: Proverbs 23:29-35.

Explanations and Comments
Promises of Blessings to Those Who Obey the Law. Verses 21-27. With these verses compare Exodus 23:1-16, Deuteronomy 10:16-20, and Leviticus 19:1-17. If Israel is faithful, if she keeps the laws, she is blessed. The blessing of God is the land—the products of the ground, the fruit of the grain and the oil of the olive. A truly modern mind reads the idea that the fertility of the soil can be secured by human effort. Yet there is the whole of Mesopotamia to be filled with the products of the soil, and the character of the soil changed, in a few hands of people, and the fertility of the country has disappeared. Irrigation channels, which made all this life have been gradually filled with drifting sand, and one of the most populous and fertile countries of the world has become a desert. In Palestine the same thing may be seen. Under Turkish domination the character of the soil changed, in many places, where in ancient days the hills were irrigated to the top, the sweeping lands had had their way, and the very soil had been carried off, leaving only rocks to litter in the valleys. (Andrew Harper).

Curfew Law in Chicago
Edict Goes Forth That Give Much Trouble to Policemen
Time turned back a generation or two as Chicago, a sophisticated city of 2,000,000 revived the curfew law of its illustrious Victorian days, police officers, owing to the styles of the reigning generation, found enforcement a matter of considerable difficulty.

All unaccompanied boys and girls 16 years old or under must be off the streets at 10 o'clock, the city fathers have ruled. In an effort to bring record of attacks and kidnappings, and 2,000 cops were sent forth to enforce the edict.

Their chief troubles began for they claimed that with the prevailing mode of short skirts, rolled hoes and bobbed hair they were unable to distinguish children from grown-ups. Several married women, well over twenty, were taken into custody as "children," while bewildered policemen who stopped "kids" were indignantly informed that their ages were above the curfew limit.

Patrols were ordered closed at 10 p.m. and county highway officers patrolled county roads and lovers' lanes. Youngsters must get their courtship in the city limits, and the city fathers of Chicago of Police Collins. "Not that we want to be old-fashioned, but simply as a common sense measure to keep dangers to themselves."

Answer to Last Week's Puzzles

1. A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
2. A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
3. A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
4. A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
5. A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
6. A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
7. A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
8. A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
9. A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
10. A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Swindled
Farmer Cornish.—"Was that new-fangled incubator you bought much of a success?"
Farmer Newlander.—"Success! I've had the dang thing slittin' in the hen-house for three weeks and there ain't a sign of an egg in it—let alone a chicken!"

A Famous Man
The originator of the famous Golden Medical Discovery for the blood, as well as the "Famous Prescription" for women, was Dr. Ray V. Pierce, a practicing physician in Western Pennsylvania. He early moved to New York, N.Y., and established "The Invalids' Club," where he put up his home remedies in the World's Dispensary, where they were carefully prepared from roots, herbs and berries, and placed in glass bottles with druggists all over the U. S. and Canada.

For over half a century, Dr. Pierce's "Famous Prescription" has been in larger quantities by druggists than any other medicine. It is a tonic in the blood, liver and skin. It increases the appetite, stimulates the digestion, cures the blood, cleanses the skin, expels eruptions and blemishes, and makes the hair and complexion soft and clear. They were young and are free.

Ask your nearest druggist for Doctor Pierce's famous medicine, in tablet or liquid form, or send 10 cents for a trial package of tablets to Doctor Pierce's Laboratory in Bridgeport, Ont.

